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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1871. NO. 226.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Washington Treaty in Parliament.

Tories Organizing Opposition to It—French Affairs—Owners of Houses Destroyed to be Indemnified—MacMahon Not a Candidate for the Assembly—Re-establishment of the Government in Paris—Harvest Prospects in France and Prussia—Emancipation of Slaves in Brazil—Famine in Persia, &c., &c.

Resignations—Owners of Houses Destroyed to be Indemnified—MacMahon Not a Candidate for Assembly.

PARIS, June 12.—The resignations of Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Valentine as Prefect of the Seine, are reported to have been tendered to Thiers.

Duke D'Aumale has declined the banquet proffered by the house of Orleans.

Paris is already crowded with returning citizens and strangers.

The French Government has determined to indemnify the owners of houses destroyed during the recent fighting in Paris.

Marshal MacMahon has refused to become a candidate for Assembly from one of the vacant districts.

The Long Champs races are soon to be re-established.

The damage to the manufactory of Gobelins proves to have been small, and work has already been resumed.

Tories Organizing Opposition to the Treaty of Washington—Harvest Prospects in France and Prussia.

LONDON, June 12.—The Tories are organizing for a vigorous opposition to the Washington treaty, and a struggle is expected over that instrument in Parliament.

The Communists of Clerkenwell have resolved to hold a meeting on Monday night in Hyde Park to protest against their extradition by the British Government.

The harvest prospects in France and Prussia are discouraging. Much of the wheat in the more eastern portions of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

Re-establishment of the Government in Paris—New Taxes to be Levied.

VERSAILLES, June 12.—The idea of the establishment of the Government in Paris is gaining ground.

Duke D'Aumale leaves to-day for England.

The Court martial for the trial of insurgents has not yet been constituted, but, it is announced, will meet next week.

Tongert Quertier, the Minister of Finance, proposes to the Assembly the levying of additional taxes to the amount of 400,000,000 francs, assessed as follows: Sixty millions upon registration of agreements, ninety millions upon liquors, &c., fifty millions upon sugar and coffee, two hundred millions upon textile fabrics and colonial goods, and fifty millions upon various other articles.

Thomas Hughes Advises Emigration.

LONDON, June 12.—Thomas Hughes, M. P. for Frome, in an address to the workingmen of London, delivered on Sunday evening, eulogized the liquor laws and various other institutions of the United States, praised the people and government of that country, and urged emigration on Englishmen who are still seeking work at home.

The Scourge in Buenos Ayres Abating.

BUENOS AYRES, May 15, *via* LISBON, July 12.—The deaths from yellow fever are diminishing at the rate of nearly 50 per day, and business is resuming its wonted course.

Rabond Murder.

The manager of the San Paulo Railroad is under trial for murder, in connection with the recent accident on that road.

Arrival Out of the Allegheny Commandery.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Allegheny Commandery Knights Templars, of Pittsburgh, landed here today from the White Star steamer Oceanic, nine days from New York.

Famine in Persia.

LONDON, June 12.—Late advices from Teheran say the famine in one district of Persia has reached such a state that the starving people have killed and eaten fifty children.

A dispatch from Bombay says that a vessel from Kurrachee to Kotasa recently foundered near Lockport, and that eighty lives were lost.

Royalty Quarantined.

LISBON, June 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived at Tagus. Before coming to Lisbon they are compelled to perform quarantine at Lazaretto.

Schneider Catches a Nobleman.

LONDON, June 12.—Mademoiselle Schneider, the noted French actress, has been married to a nobleman.

Emancipation of Slaves in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, May 23.—The Regent of Brazil has been invested with full powers during the absence of the Emperor.

Senator Jacksanbe has received the appointment of Brazilian Minister of War.

The Brazilian Government has presented to the Chambers a bill for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the Crown. The convict slaves also are to become free after seven years imprisonment, their owners to be indemnified. The measure meets with strong opposition in the Chambers.

Discussion in Parliament on the Treaty of Washington—Good Words for America from Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said the sixth article of the treaty of Washington prohibits the use of neutral ports for the renewal or augmentation of arms and supplies to belligerents, only when they are intended for use against other belligerents, and not when exported in the ordinary course of commerce. This was, he said, the understanding on the part of President Grant and Minister Schenck. It was understood, however, that on the presentation of the rule for acceptance by other powers, that the statement on this point should be clear. Mr. Gladstone stated that he had received the assent of the United States Government to a proposal to submit these principles of the treaty to the European powers for their acceptance. He believed that the prospective advantage to England would be immense. He concluded by praising the law of America throughout the negotiations.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Russell, in moving the address to the Queen and the ratification of the treaty of Washington, unless arbitrators were bound only by international law, which was existing at the time of the American war, argued that otherwise England might apply one rule and America another, and thus establish another. The ratification of the treaty might be demanded to secure peace, but it was urged, a dangerous precedent in an unwise neglect of the duty of Great Britain to her American colonies, whose fishing interests were sacrificed by the treaty, was not considered even about the fisheries. He asserted that Great Britain had observed all the obligations of neutrality during the war, quoted Bancroft's Public Books to prove his assertion, and scouted the idea of negligence on the part of the Government at the time. In conclusion, he said that the treaty sacrificed English prestige; it sacrificed all for peace.

Earl Granville said the treaty was a compromise, but he did not accept Russell's motion. He explained the circumstances surrounding the ratification of the treaty, and declared its terms honorable and advantageous for Canada; and while he regretted the extinction of Canadian claims growing out of the Fenian invasions, he could not help seeing that the international gain was immeasurable.

The Earl of Derby hoped Lord Russell would withdraw his motion for the rejection of the Treaty. America would now take it as a direct insult. He did not begrudge the apology, but regretted the retrospective rule, because it put England on trial after her admission of regret for events under laws passed ten years after the events occurred. Personally, he accepted the Treaty as an accomplished fact, taking the evil with the good. He hoped no pressure would be put upon Canada to interfere to with the exercise of her free will. He rejoiced with everybody that the irritating difference was ended.

Earl de Grey and Ripon defended the treaty and the conduct of the negotiation. He scouted the imputations of the lamb-like meekness of the British Commissioners before shearers. It was true they desired to conciliate the Americans, but nothing more. Several of the propositions made by the Americans had been persistently declined, although they were not preposterous. The apology for the escape of the Alabama made the concession of a good treaty possible. The settlement of neutrality questions was a vast gain, as hereafter was to be England's future policy. The mission of any provision for commercial reciprocity was important, in view of the progress free trade was making in America. He defended the articles concerning the fisheries on the ground that Canada was really benefitted by them.

The Earl of Kimberly said Canada excited favor for the treaty.

Lord Cairno deprecated the motion of Earl Russell. The treaty was as binding now as if it had been ratified, although it was hardly ratified and obliged England to submit to principles hitherto unknown to the country.

The Lord Chancellor sustained the treaty.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared that the treaty sacrificed the right of neutrals to future trade possibilities.

The Duke of Argyle said England gained in acknowledgment certain great rules of international law without making any sacrifice.

Earl Russell then withdrew his motion and the debate was brought to a close.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—The steamships Oceanic and Wyoming, from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols 91 ¾ for money and 91 ¾ per account; 5-20s of '62 90¾; do '65 90¾; do '67 92¾; 10-40s 88¾.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 52 francs 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8¼@8¾d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Cumberland middles 8⅝d. Weather unfavorable for crops.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rev. Marley M. Runshon has been appointed by the Wesleyan Conference, in session at Belleville, Ontario, to represent them at the next English Conference.

In the McGehan murder trial, at Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday, Garver resumed his testimony, saying McGehan told him that he should have killed the big loafer before. On cross-examination, he witness admitted that he had been in the penitentiary for burglary, and indicted a number of times for assault and battery; that in the army he had left without leave, and had left Nashville for stealing mules from the Government; said no promise had been made him to procure his testimony; neither had he been told that the anxiety was to convict McGehan. At the examination before the Coroner he was afraid to swear to anything; though he made the statement that he did not know who shot Myers, he knew it was false and could not swear to anything else for fear. The examination of other witnesses was resumed. Wm. Brooks testified to leading Garver a slung-shot. Eugene Weiler testified that at the saloon, a few weeks before the murder, McGehan said to witness that that fool (meaning Meyers) wants to lick me for glory, and he has supplied it. A number of witnesses testified in relation to the appearance of Meyers's clothing and to the presence of slung-shots and boulders at the scene of the murder.

Pike's Opera House, at Cincinnati, was inaugurated last night by Jim Fisk's grand opera bouffe company in the presence of a very large audience. As some respects the room is superior to the one destroyed by fire.

The first instalment of the Davidson fountain reached Cincinnati yesterday from Europe.

FIRES.

Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, June 10.—A block of buildings on the corner of Merrimac and Dodson streets, occupied as small stores, were partially burned last night. Also a block on Merrimac street, adjoining Mason Hall, was burned. Loss about twelve thousand dollars.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Important Railroad Connections—New Steamboat Line—Brilliant Prospect for the City.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 5, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Last week was a memorable week for Jacksonville and Florida. The great railroad line to which you refer in your paper of the 29th ult., from this city more than one thousand miles West, and about half way to the Pacific coast, is all or nearly all now under contract to be completed this and the coming season. This important route will introduce another "Great West" to the commerce of the Atlantic at this point. It goes through the great producing Gulf States via Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, to Houston, Texas, soon to be continued to the Pacific, making the shortest by several hundred miles and most level route between the great oceans, and the only one likely to be unobstructed the year around.

At the great railroad meeting held here during the last two weeks, through the enterprise and perseverance of General Littlefield and those associated with him in efforts to harmonize and complete arrangements for the most rapid prosecution of all parts of this great work in the shortest possible time consistent with the best plan for thoroughness and durability, plans were matured and contracts made that secure the immediate extension of the road from this city to the Appalachicola river; so that in less than six months the immense commerce of the Gulf States will naturally make this the chief shipping port to the Atlantic cities and Europe. Our harbor is ample and access to it for large ocean steamers is being made sure at all seasons.

As necessity is the mother of invention, so is capital the mother of sagacity and progressive instincts, and where capitalists drive their stakes and lift the sod look out for progress and rich developments. The moment the links of the great chain were joined into places and sealed by weekly trips connecting Jacksonville with New Orleans, New York capitalists, as if by instinct, standing by, saw the golden opportunity. Before the iron could be laid the keels to build four first-class ocean steamers for freights and passage (the very season, to connect here to and from New Orleans and New York, and thus chain the two cities together by a gold bearing cable, not simply electrified but solid.

C. R. W.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEDFORD, PA., June 12, 1871.

The Republican primary elections were held on Saturday. Returns have been received from twenty-two of the twenty-seven districts, which indicate that Hall carries the county for President Judge over Russell, by about two to one.

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WASHINGTON, PA., June 12, 1871.

The Democratic County Convention of Washington county met and elected Court House this morning at eleven o'clock. John B. McBride, of North Strabane township, was chosen chairman. There were full delegations from all the districts. The following ticket was put in nomination: Associate Judges, John Scott and Dr. P. W. Bradley; District Attorney, Thos. H. Baird; Treasurer, Alexander K. Craig; Commissioner, Thomas Hanna; Director of the Poor, James Alcorn; Auditor, Thos. Hamilton; Legislative Conferees, unInstructed: A. K. Wilson, Jr., A. C. Bargerstock, George D. Lee. Hon. George W. Miller was appointed Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year. Associate Judges' tickets were not well disposed toward the State platform, as no resolutions were passed. The ninth ballot for Judge found a choice, and they left it and all the rest untouched. The disposition of the Democracy of Washington county to be by no means harmonious with that of their leaders in this campaign.

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Following are the Westmoreland county Democratic nominations: Senate, James J. Hazelett, subject to the action of the conference with Indiana county; Assembly, John Latta, Jacob Hoffman, Wall; Sheriff, Alexander Lazear; Treasurer, John George; Commissioner, William Deverter; Surveyor, Lyman B. Long; Director of the Poor, Daniel Stauffer; Associate Judges, John W. Riddle, M. P. McLanahan; Poor House Director, Charles R. Hardins; Auditor, John Dick.

The Meadville *Journal* says: The almost unanimous vote to sustain the Crawford County System of making nominations will probably reconcile its most captious opponents. There is now left but one course in the premises. Let us strive to correct its evils. Our trouble heretofore has grown out of the desire of individuals to thwart the wishes of the majority. Individuals have tried to make it subserve personal ends through fraud and corruption. All this must now cease, even if it be found necessary to call in the intervention of law, as is proposed. The fact that there were only eighty-four votes in the county last fall, and there are now fifteen hundred, is a proof that to which the system has been subjected, there are no considerable number of Republicans who object to it. Let the Democracy further protect the purity of our nominating elections. It can and must be done.

Of Jeff Davis's speeches, the Williamsport *Standard* (Dem.) says: "Now these papers dare not publish the speech in its entirety, for that would enable their readers to see plainly the contradictions between the old and the new Davis, and the latter, if by instinct, standing by, saw the golden opportunity. Before the iron could another link was welded, contracts were consummated, and the South to build four first-class ocean steamers for freights and passage (the very season, to connect here to and from New Orleans and New York, and thus chain the two cities together by a gold bearing cable, not simply electrified but solid.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLELAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. PLACK, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE contest for the President Judgeship in the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, has been very exciting. The Republicans of Bedford county voted on Saturday about two to one in favor of Hon. W. McM. HALL. As Franklin had already instructed her conferees to support that gentleman, his nomination is considered certain. Mr. HALL was, last fall, appointed by Governor GEARY to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the death of Hon. ALEXANDER KING.

THE newly organized License Board held its first session yesterday, and disposed of some sixty-five applications, only seven of which were granted. The cases heard embraced a large number which had been refused on former hearings, and in which new applications had been filed. It was generally supposed that but few of these would be granted. We are gratified to state that Messrs. DILWORTH and SCOTT insist upon proof, other than the mere belief of a single witness, as to the *necessity* for a tavern. This is an important rule, and when properly understood by applicants, and applied by the Board, will greatly simplify the granting of licenses.

THE Democratic party in Pennsylvania, by reason of the action of the late State Convention, is broken into factions, which have "departed" in as many different directions, and refuse to return. A number of papers of influence in the organization refuse to be bound by the Convention's action, and some go so far as to refuse to raise the ticket, while others have thrown up their hands and maintain a silence which better than anything else indicates their disgust at what has been not inaptly termed "the Republicanization" of the party. Nothwithstanding this demoralization of the enemy, the Republicans should prepare to carry on the contest with earnestness, and not allow themselves to be seduced into supineness by the idea of an easy victory. The State Committee which has been called by Major ERRETT, the Chairman, to meet in Altoona on the 21st instant, should be fully attended and the campaign systematically begun.

ALL who have sought office in the expectation of making more money than the law allows, should be warned by the sad fate of NEELY and MCGEE. No sermon was ever so eloquent as the terrible fact that if they did not seek office premeditating fraud, they did after they obtained it not only accept bribes but systematically extort money from those with whom they were brought into dealings. Are we to suppose that they only have been dishonest—that it is only these wretched men who deserve, and if the whole truth were known, would receive the penalties of the law for corruption in office? If so, then indeed ought we to be thankful and feel safe, because they have been caught. But if there are others who deserve their fate, let us hope that they may receive it. At any rate, if there really be those who are as bad as NEELY and MCGEE, let them heed the admonition. It was not three weeks ago that these latest recruits to the Workhouse held their heads as high as anybody in the community.

PRINCE BISMARCK is so important a personage that very little point in a remark of his is sufficient to make it pass for wit. A member of the German Parliament noted for the anxiety with which he looks forward to the future of public events, lately, with much evident concern in his face, asked the Chancellor what he really thought would be the state of things in the recently annexed provinces, Elsass and Lothringen, after three years? "Do you feel anxious on the subject?" asked the prince. "I do feel very anxious," said the member. "Well," replied BISMARCK, "I do not: why, in three years the world may have come to an end." And then he walked away leaving the anxious member to diffuse cheerfulness among the people about him. A nobleman, proud of his rank and decorations, lately expressed much disgust to BISMARCK at the lavish liberality with which the honor of the Iron Cross had been distributed. BISMARCK replied by discriminating. The decoration, he said, had been given only as a reward for actual meritorious performances, "except to persons like you and me, few in number, who have received it as a mere compliment."

AFFAIRS in Cuba appear to be daily becoming more and more involved. Spain seems to have completely lost her authority, even over her own adherents, the revolution is still maintained in the remote and mountainous districts of the island, a third party of outlaws has sprung up which preys and plunders upon all sides, and a general reign of devastation and chaos appears to have set in. American citizens also hold claims for damages to and confiscation of their property in Cuba to the amount of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the justice of a large portion of which, the Madrid government has acknowledged, by directing the restitution of the sequestrated property; but the Havana authorities refuse to obey the order. These citizens have now brought their grievances to the attention of the Government, and it is said that they have been considered in cabinet session. What action will be taken respecting the matter it is of course impossible to tell. It seems clear, however, that something ought to be done. The war, now prolonged through years, has certainly demonstrated the inability of Spain to conquer and control the Cuban patriots. Are the resources of friendly diplomacy inadequate to the solution of the difficulty? It is said that Cuba is willing to purchase its independence, and it seems almost certain that, if Spain refuses to sell, she will ultimately be compelled to surrender the island either to the Cubans or to the United States. Already it has cost the mother country far more than it is worth. Meantime, while the problem is working itself out, let the mortgage held by our own citizens be borne carefully in mind.

WE see it stated that a large party of English journalists will make an excursion to the United States during the present summer. We are glad of it. They will pick up some ideas here which will do them good, besides learning something in relation to the geography and general institutions of the country, of which they have hitherto exhibited the most remarkable ignorance. Among other things, they will ascertain that Richmond is not located on the Atlantic coast; that the Mississippi river does not flow into Lake Ontario; that the religious influence of the *Herald* is not as great as has been popularly supposed; that the red men do not hunt buffaloes in the streets of Broadway; that Yankee girls do not lay siege to every foreigner they meet; that the editorial fraternity of this country do not write with a blunderbuss on their desk, a revolver in their left hand and a bowie knife between their teeth: that GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is not a type of the best American scholarship; that General BUTLER does not go up and down the streets muttering "I smell the blood of an Englishman," and that Senator SUMNER does not propose to send a monitor to tow the tight little isle of Albion across the Atlantic, at least just not at present. Seriously, hitherto the papers of England and of the European continent have given the United States less attention than they pay to a suicide or railroad accident in their own countries, and what they have said has generally only served to bring out their utter ignorance of America and Americans into fuller relief. If the editors should pay us the proposed visit, they will doubtless, on their return, accord us more intelligent and liberal consideration.

THE SEWERAGE OF THE AIR.

A few days ago we copied from the Cincinnati *Commercial* an article descriptive of the methods and appliances in use in the manufacturing districts of England, for preventing or abating the smoke nuisance. In a later issue our contemporary reverts to the subject, directing attention principally to its deleterious effects upon human and vegetable organizations, in opposition to the prevalent notion that, although exceedingly disagreeable and unpleasant, it is nevertheless conducive to health. From one of the most authoritative works on the subject of poisons, it quotes the following sentence:

"The vapors from burning coal are the most noxious of all kinds of emanations from fuel, and cause peculiar symptoms, although they are less apt to lead to accidents than the vapor of charcoal, as they are much more irritating to the lungs. This effect depends on the sulphuric acid gas which is mingled with the carbonic acid. Coal-gas is a very compound body, acting as a direct poison when respired. The difference in its composition depends on the heat to which the gas has been submitted. * * * The symptoms produced by coal gas when mixed in a large proportion with air, are vertigo, nausea with vomiting, confusion of intellect, general weakness and depression, partial paralysis, and the usual phenomena of asphyxia."

This testimony of science deserves to be received with great weight. Distinguished chemists who have paid much attention to the subject assert that every large furnace which consumes bituminous coal operates not only to stunt and poison surrounding vegetation, but also to "sour the temper, depress the spirits, and injuriously affect the health" of everybody who inhales the noxious volatile products which are thus discharged upon the air.

But while our contemporary has done good service to sanitary science in directing attention to its injurious physical effects, the mental view of the subject, fully as important as the other, appears to have escaped its notice altogether. Bad as is the influence of impure air on animal and vegetable life, its effect upon the mind is perhaps worse. It is now well established that mental activity depends upon oxygenated blood. Of course the structural character of the brain qualifies the degree of intelligence, but whether the brain be good or bad, the quality of its action depends upon the oxygenating process. Whatever its grade, it is impossible for it to accomplish as satisfactory results under conditions of atmospheric impurity as under those of perfect air. Fresh air raises the spirits, quickens the higher cerebral functions, conduces to freedom and breadth of thought, enlargement of view and independence of action, while contaminated atmospheres vitiate the blood, and render high mental processes and results very much more painful and difficult of accomplishment. The quality of the air respired largely determines the quality of the action of the mind. One of the ingredients of Truth is oxygen, as certainly one of the constituent elements of Democracy is carbonic acid. ALEXANDER the Great, having captured a number of half-idiotic barbarians, consulted ARISTOTLE as to the advisability of putting them to death. But the Stagyrite proposed, first, to institute an inquiry into the character of the air of their country, lest perhaps they should turn out to be worth saving. During the whole of Sir ISAAC NEWTON's parliamentary career he made but a single speech, and that was simply to ask somebody to open a window. Had he lived in Pittsburgh he would have invented a smoke consumer. We are very careful as to the condition of the sewerage of our streets, why should we be less careful as to the sewerage of the air? Why not include the cleansing of the atmosphere among the other sanitary duties of our Board of Health?

THE Democracy of Ohio are in a peck of trouble. Not alone are there sore bickerings among the faithful as to the platform of the new departure, and the construction which is to be put upon it, but to add to their perplexities and distresses it now turns out that the gubernatorial vote of the late Convention was really cast for Gen. EWING instead of Col. MCCOOK, the error which resulted in the nomination of the latter having occurred "from unintentional mistakes in counting up delegates." The State Democratic Committee is to meet in a few days to reconsider the matter, and determine authoritatively the important question which of these two DROMIOS is really the chief cook and bottle washer of their little pic-nic party.

We shall be sorry for the gallant Colonel should he be requested to doff his apron and turn over the saucepans to the General, because we do not like to see any man suffer indignity. It is true that, while some are born great, and others achieve greatness, the cook McCOOK has had greatness thrust upon him, but that was his misfortune rather than his fault. Indeed, as we showed yesterday by a quotation from his speech accepting the nomination, he pretty plainly informed the household that he shouldn't lay it particularly to heart if he did spoil the dinner. But he accepted the nomination all the same. There's the rub. How do you think you would feel if, after having been publicly presented with a testimonial of your fellow citizens' esteem, and delivering in reply an eloquent speech which you had caused to be inserted in all the newspapers, it should turn out to be a hideous mistake, and that the gifts, the smiles, the kind words, the expressions of public and private regard, were all along intended for another fellow? Wouldn't it make you feel cheap? Therefore are wesorry for McCOOK.

But this does not prevent us from sympathizing with the distinguished General. What opinion can he have of people who are such dunderheads as not to know for whom they are voting: and how will he feel at the head of a huddling mob, some of whom have already commenced firing at each other instead of at the enemy? The General has seen service and won distinction. Do you think he will feel honored at his tardy election to the command of battalions composed of men ignorant of the difference between right shoulder shift arms, and on the right by file into line? It is not very likely, and therefore we sympathize with EWING.

Chiefly, however, we pity the party itself. It has often before been in difficult straits, but never in a position at once so perilous and so ludicrous. "Under which King, BENZONIAN? speak or die!" "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." Will the party hold on to MCCOOK, and thus array against it the influential progressive element of which EWING is the representative? Will it depose its present nominee to make room for the elevation of the latter, and thus still more embitter the considerable faction of anti-Amendment malcontents, already more than half estranged? We heartily wish we could help it out of its dilemma, but we cannot, unless it will adopt the suggestion which we now make, that the candidates shall "toss up" for the nomination, or settle it in accordance with the rules and tactics of pugilism. All things considered, this would probably be the best method, unless—better than all—the party should again meet in convention and resolve to dissolve, on the ground that no necessity existed for its longer continuance.

THE New York *World*, referring to the recently elected Democratic Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and his statement, made on assuming the chair, that it would, perhaps, be proper for the Legislature to put on record some declaration of opinion on the question of Federal politics, enthusiastically says, "It is quite likely we shall have the cheering novelty of a Democratic address from the New Hampshire State House before long." Probably. And now will the *World*, and the little journals which try to copy its bark, and imitate the manner in which it wags its tail, please remember that the Speaker in question is an old-time abolitionist, who has never changed his faith, and that in company with JOHN P. HALE and other "Independent Democrats" of 1845, he helped to lay the foundations of the Free-Soil party of 1848 and the Republican party of 1856? This man has no more sympathy with the negrophobia Democracy than CHARLES SUMNER or WENDELL PHILLIPS, and is, indeed, not a Democrat, but a Labor Reformer: holding, says the Springfield *Republican*, much the same attitude toward parties in New Hampshire which PHILLIPS holds towards them in Massachusetts. What comfort the rank and file of the Democratic party will find in an address on national questions emanating from such a source, or shaped by such a mind, it will need a microscope to discover. Mr. GOVE accepted the nomination of the New Hampshire Democracy in the same spirit and for the same purpose with which a missionary goes among the heathen, that of elevating them in the scale of humanity, and teaching them broader views. Well, if he succeeds, so much the better.

THE DOELLINGER CONTROVERSY.

The hopes with which many Protestants regarded the DOELLINGER controversy, or movement, some weeks ago, are somewhat moderated by recent reports from Germany. Under the circumstances of the case, exaggerated impressions among people at a distance from the scene were not unnatural, as they were an inevitable result of an imperfect knowledge of the facts. Dr. DOELLINGER, born in 1799, is a very old man, and by the burden of his years alone is disqualified for acting the part of leader in a new reformation. Then, it is by no means certain that if he were still in his prime, he would choose, with the fear of schism before his eyes, to take any other course than he has pursued for the justification of his position. He denounced the offensive doctrine of infallibility while it was under consideration before the Council, and when summoned to give his assent to it as a dogma of the church, he refused to do so, on grounds which made it impossible for him as a man of honor and conscience to recede from his position, whatever might be the consequences of his persistence. Excommunication apparently gives him no especial concern for his own spiritual safety, and the temporal effects of the thunderbolt subject him to no inconvenience. Though not forced to do so, he abstains from lecturing in the University of Munich this summer, and if he shall lecture next winter he intends to avoid Church history, that he may not be compelled to express any opinion on subjects concerning which his views differ from those of the Pope.

The Bavarian Government is embarrassed by the composition of the *Landtag* or Parliament, and is afraid to come to an open rupture with the Court of Rome. It is afraid to look the situation in the face and prefers to pursue its old policy of indecision and seesaw. In fact, this statement seems hardly consistent with what was said lately about the prevalence of discontent in Bavaria with the act of the Council. However, we are still assured that the upper and educated classes are completely emancipated from the influence of Rome, and are determined if they accomplish nothing more, to deprive the priests of all control in the management of the schools. In this purpose the King and his government are said to concur. That there is a good deal of agitation in Catholic Germany on these subjects there can be no doubt. This disturbance the higher clergy ascribe to the overthrow of the Pope's temporal power, which they are, therefore exerting themselves with all their might to restore. In tracts, speeches, sermons, newspapers they teach that it is the duty of the Catholic powers to reinstate His Holiness by force if necessary. To this end they have appealed to the German Emperor, as the ruler over Catholics, as well as to the separate Catholic governments. Twenty-eight Austrian ecclesiastical princes have called on the Emperor of Austria to form a coalition, or a sort of new Holy Alliance, for the purpose of compelling the King of Italy to restore to the Pope his sovereignty over Rome and the States of the Church. But of such a copartnership there is not much likelikood. The day for such things is gone by.

THE DUC DE PERSIGNY has written and published a letter in which he attempts to account for the French defeats in the war with Germany. The subject may seem somewhat musty, and yet it is still interesting, because still invested with a degree of mystery, and besides, whatever the writer might say about it would be read with a certain curiosity. No doubt the letter is intended to exert some influence upon military opinion in France favorable to the BONAPARTISTS. The Duke says that the French army has never possessed the great peculiar qualities that have belonged to the Prussian army since the time of the Great FREDERIC. The French character he thinks, could never subject itself to the minute details of training and drill and to the perfect discipline which mark the German forces of to-day. But in spite of this deficiency and notwithstanding all losses, France is now and will always be a martial nation of the first class. It conquered the Prussians at Jena, in spite of their superiority, and at Forbach and Woerth we should have conquered our enemies but for a single great strategetical error, such as history from time to time repeats, which sufficed to ruin the nation and overthrow the Empire." This great strategetical error, according to the Duke, consisted in distributing the French troops into so many small armies instead of concentrating the entire force at one, or at two points. All the calamitous defeats which followed may, he thinks, be referred to the depressing influence of the first failure upon the nervous and sensitive nature of the Gallic race. Three hundred years ago, says PERSIGNY, MACHIAVELLI remarked that the successful onset of a battle the French are more than men, while in a retreat they are less than women. Though this may appear exaggerated, the Duke is sure that facts prove the substantial truth of the remark. Victorious French soldiers develope extraordinary energy, strength, persistence, fortitude, obedience to their officers and all the best traits of the military character. Defeated, they at once manifest the peculiarities of the Celtic race, they become distrustful of their officers as well as of themselves, charging them with treason, and fall into disorder and mutiny and nothing can be done with them. PERSIGNY confidently believes that French soldiers are now what they always were, the same in fire and bravery with the men who beat the Russians at the Malakhoff and the Austrians at Solferino.

AN old ship builder, at Detroit, has patented a new sort of paddle wheel which seems likely to solve the problem (if not already solved) of steam propulsion at the fastest speed without any agitation of the water more than is inevitable from the gliding of the vessel, and therefore entitle him to the reward of $50,000 offered by the State of New York. His apparatus is described as simply an adaption of the Indian paddle with its dip and motion, obtained by mechanical devices. Three paddle-wheels, as far as the outlines are concerned, appear like enormous shovels—are affixed upon cranks on a shaft. The paddle is hung about the center of the handle, and the upper portion of the blade is fastened to a radical bar attached to a cross beam. This permits the vertical motion of the paddle, and holds the upper end from any lateral movement while the crank is carrying the lower or bladed portion through the water, or, on the return, through the air. The leverage exerted by the radical arm is very great, consequently but about one-third of the power that would move an ordinary steamboat is required. The apparatus is affixed to the stern of the boat, the space required being only twelve feet—no greater than that already occupied by the horse stables on canal boats, and the inventor claims that he can make, with one boat, four laden vessels at a speed of four miles an hour.

PERSONAL.

A Boston correspondent describes Edward Everett Hale, the Unitarian clergyman, clever story writer, &c., as a man of all work, who shows his work in his face, and adds: "He is tall and stooping in stature, with full beard and long hair, not over carefully arranged. On the street he has very little of the ministerial look, but rather that of a literary man absorbed in his next book, and his garments, and shoes, and slouchy hat bear evidence of the same absorption in mental rather than material things. Many have noticed a fine resemblance in his face to the traditional face of Christ, as presented in the old paintings."

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, corresponding Secretary of the National Prison Association, and long identified with prison reform movements in this country, has been appointed United States Commissioner to arrange the preliminaries of the great International Prison Congress which will assemble in London in June, 1872. Circular letters to all the United States Ministers and Consuls abroad direct the placing of every facility at his command. He has received letters of introduction from all the foreign Ministers at Washington to the proper authorities under their respective governments, together with a cordial indorsement of his enterprise. Dr. Wines will sail on the 1st of July to begin his labors abroad.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Indian Chiefs, now traveling about the country, at Long Branch, last week, they went direct to the beach, took off their hats and bathed their heads in the sea, after which they made several signs, the meaning of which was not known, but understood to be consistent with the superstitions which characterize Indian rites. They appeared well pleased with the general appearance of Long Branch, yet they seemed to take more interest in viewing the great water than all else combined.

Secretary Seward, while in India, was invited to Patealla by the Maharajah, and received there in grand style. Miss Olive Risley, one of the accomplished Secretary's traveling companions, and his adopted daughter, writing home, says blue velvet carriages were sent for the party, the Maharajah himself coming to meet them, and they were escorted to the city gates amid an escort of soldiery, calcium lights music and cannon. There were sixty-four elephants stood in line with "housings of giddeloth and earrings that came to their feet." Mr. Seward and the ladies climbed up the sides of these magnificent animals by ladders of silver, and seated themselves in howdahs of gold, cushioned with crimson velvet; and thus they entered the city. Three miles they rode the elephants, through avenues of torches, until they alighted at a gorgeous palace. "This is yours," said the Maharajah to Mr. Seward, as they entered. The next day they were treated to an elephant fight, and held a reception, where they sat on gold chairs, and saw dancing girls, and the Maharajah gave Mr. Seward a turban and each of the ladies a Cashmere shawl.

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As many another woman that's only half as old.

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Many a step I've taken a tollin' to and fro,
But this is a sort of a journey I never thought to go.

What is the use of heapin' on me a pauper's shame?
Am I lazy or crazy? am I blind or lame?
True, I am not so supple, nor yet so awful stout;
But charity ain't no favor, if one can live without.

I am willin' an' anxious an' ready any day
To work for a decent livin' an', pay my honest way;
For I can earn my victuals, an' more too, I'll be bound,
If anybody only is willin' to have me round.

Once I was young and han'some—I was, upon my soul—
Once the chaps was mighty peart to dance with me in a quill;
And I can't remember, in them days, of hearin' people call
For any kind of a reason, that I was in their way.

'Taint no use of boastin', or talkin' over free,
But many a house an' home was open to them, to me;
Many a han'some offer I had, more likely men,
And nobody ever hinted that I was a burden then.

And when to John I was married, sure he was good and smart,
But he and all the neighbors would own I done my part;
For life was all before us, the future looked so gay,
And I worked the best that I could in tryin' to get along.

And so we worked together; and life was hard, but gay,
With now and then a baby for to cheer us on our way;
Till we had half a dozen, an' all growed clean an' neat,
An' went to school like others, an' had enough to eat.

So we worked for the child'rn, and raised them every one;
Worked for 'em summer and winter, just as we ought to've done;
Only perhaps we humored 'em, which some good folks condemn,
But every couple's child'rn's a heap the best to them.

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Till at last he went a-courtin', and brought a wife from town.

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LEGAL.

LIVINGSTON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.: The Mayor, &c., of Pittsburgh, against the River Valley Mining Co., defendants. By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Livingston County, in Equity, at its May Term, 1871, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1871, at the Court House door, in the town of Geneseo, in said county, all the property of the said River Valley Mining Company, as follows, viz.: The Leasehold Interest, Property, Rights, Fixtures and Machinery of said Lands, and all Mining Privileges of the River Valley Mining Company, at Mineral Point, in Livingston county, State of Kentucky, and all property which will be required to give title, with all the rights, property, and interest of said Company at law, including interest from date, holding a lien upon said property, upon which an execution may issue at maturity.

S. H. FILES,
Special Commissioner.

May 6, 1871.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

STEAM HEATING!

We are prepared to Contract for Heating by Steam with our

UNRIVALLED APPARATUS,

For Public or Private Buildings.

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Library Hall Building.
Semple's Mammoth Building.
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AND ARE NOW HEATING
Pittsburgh High School Building.
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Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

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SPRING and SUMMER STOCK
THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS
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BALMORALS

Just Received, having been Bought for Cash since the Late Reduction in Prices, and will be sold at the LOWEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON RATES, by the Case or Dozen.

Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Boots and Shoes, at Philadelphia Prices, thus Saving Freight and Expenses.

NEW GOODS ARRIVE DAILY.

All Orders from the Country Filled Promptly at Eastern Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Country and Store Merchants give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine my Prices, at

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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold in bottles only, and the trade mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

LEGAL.

LIVINGSTON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.: The Mayor, &c., of Pittsburgh, against the River Valley Mining Co., defendants. By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Livingston County, in Equity, at its May Term, 1871, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1871, at the Court House door, in the town of Geneseo, in said county, all the property of the said River Valley Mining Company, as follows, viz.: The Leasehold Interest, Property, Rights, Fixtures and Machinery of said Lands, and all Mining Privileges of the River Valley Mining Company, at Mineral Point, in Livingston county, State of Kentucky, and all property which will be required to give title, with all the rights, property, and interest of said Company at law, including interest from date, holding a lien upon said property, upon which an execution may issue at maturity.

S. H. FILES,
Special Commissioner.

May 6, 1871.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

STEAM HEATING!

We are prepared to Contract for Heating by Steam with our

UNRIVALLED APPARATUS,

For Public or Private Buildings.

Long experience and the Successful Working of our Apparatus in the numerous Public Buildings Heated by us should induce all parties wanting any Heating done to give us a call.

WOULD REFER TO THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS HEATED BY US DURING THE LAST YEAR:

Allegheny County Court House.
Library Hall Building.
Semple's Mammoth Building.
Pittsburgh

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

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OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1858, for thirty years, inte est payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1871.

Many of our banks and bankers were in town to-day on large amounts of currency, which they had ordered out last week from New York, which replenishes materially their exhausted line of currency alluded to in our last report. The supply thus augmented of current funds or National bank notes, is a great relief to our local money market, and contributed greatly to the comfortable and easy condition which seems to exist at the present time.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Gold	112¼	112¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Pacific Railroad	92
Central Pacific Railroad	103¾
Currency Pacifics	112½

The New York Financial *Bulletin* says: The gold market while strong has been dull, all the sales having been at 112¾@112¾, those at the last named price having been after the formal closing of the Gold Room. The bull pool have been buying back some of the gold which they sold on Thursday and yesterday morning. As we said yesterday the indications are that they will not attempt to make any important advance until into July, when the Treasury gold on account of interest will have been paid out. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 on Thursday last, and paid out for interest, &c., during the week $937,776 43. The Customs receipts for the same time were $2,679,158 17. On Thursday next, the 15th, the Treasury will sell $2,000,000 gold, and on the preceding Wednesday will buy $1,000,000 of 5-20s.

—The last number of the *Independent* gives the following summary of the fall and winter trade: A continued abundant supply of loanable funds in Wall street, and the consequent low rates of interest on call loans, taken in connection with the low prices of most of the investment stocks, are naturally exciting the attention of capitalists and speculators anew. Such an anomalous condition of financial affairs is not likely to continue long. If money continues abundant and cheap during the next thirty to forty days a revival of speculation and an advance of prices in investment securities are sure to follow. It is not in the nature of things that men should be so densely stupid as to loan their money at 3 per cent. per annum on railroad securities, when by purchasing those securities they would realize 6 to 10 per cent. Yet this is precisely what the money lending institutions of Wall street are now doing. Here, for example, is the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, which has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., is fairly selling at 97½ to 98; and men who have the good sense to buy it borrow money to do it, on the pledge of the stock itself, at three per cent. per annum, and thus make 5 per cent. by the operation. The same may be said of the New York Central and many other equally sure dividend paying stocks. The New York *Standard*, in a very sensible and well considered article on this subject, says:

"During the past ninety days several large lots of Reading, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Northwestern shares have been ordered for the Amsterdam and London accounts. Should this demand continue, the stock of our various railroads will continue to rule high. With money ruling at 2@3 per cent. on call, and the feeling of confidence and security which capitalists both here and abroad feel in holding sound dividend paying securities, it would seem very rash to speculate for any material decline."

As to "speculating for a decline," only very rash and reckless speculators would venture upon such a course, except in certain cases where positive knowledge of causes which would lead to a fall of prices—such a case, for example, as that of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—would warrant the stock to be worth next to nothing. Yet the market value of it is kept up by the strict management of the holders of the stock. Let any one be at the trouble of examining into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, and he will find that the company would not return to its stockholders more than 15 per cent. on its par value, and that small margin will be taken up if the company should continue paying their ships much longer. A week ago, on the day the report appeared, the stock was quoted at 48, and the next day at 43½. At this price it hangs; and unless a sufficient larger "short" interest can be engineered in it, there is very small chance of any advance.

The tone of the stock market has been generally very dull and quiet during the week, the exceptions being in Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Consolidated Coal Company. Rock Island has been run up and kept up to 124, and there is confident talk of its going up to 150 and Dashiell Smith is still heavily "short" of it.

Lake Shore has been forced up to 115¾, but it is a very dangerous stock to touch at that figure. All that is necessary to say about Lake Shore is that it pays 4 per cent. semi-annually; it is a single track road of iron rails, which require relaying once in three years, at least; and that it sells its own 7 per cent. bonds below par. The intrinsic value of the stock, as compared with other railroad shares, is not more than 98.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 12, 1871.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	98	98½	98¼	98¾	98¾	99¼
Do. Scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do. Pref	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Reading	116¼	116¼	116¼	117	116½	116¾
Harlem	134	134½	135	135	134	134
Mich. Cent	135	134½	135	135	134	134½
Lake Shore	113¾	113¾	113¾	114	114	114¼
Illinois Cent	136	136	136	136	136	136
Ellena & Pitts	72	72	72	72	72	72
C. & N. W.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do. pref	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	121	121	121	121	121½	122
Pt. Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Ft. Wayne	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Toledo & Wabash	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Do. pref		81¾				
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chic. & Alton	47½	47½	47½	47	47¾	47½
Ohio & Miss.		29		29		
Do. pref		125		121		
R. I. & Erie		13¾		13¾		
R. I. Central		110¾		111		
Quincy		126		126		
W. U. Tel	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Quicksilver		13¾		13¾		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex		80¾		80¾		
Wells F. Ex		47		47		80¾
American Ex		53¾		53¾		
U. S. Ex		26		26		
Canada	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

*Ex-Dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	48¾
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	72
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	24¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	13¾
Reading	58¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 12, 1871.

REMARKS—Having nothing new to give the reader in the ruling of the markets, general or particular, we omit extended quotations for the day. We may remark, however, that prices are firm and unchanged with a fair trade reported in all leading articles. The vegetable and fruit market is most abundantly supplied, and prices rule considerably lower. Our regular quotations will be resumed to-morrow.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 13, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last issue has weakened; buyers have come to the conclusion that they would wait, at least for the present. On the other hand holders manifest no inclination to lower their prices. The result was there were no sales of importance. The sales were merely to meet previous engagements. How long this state of affairs will continue we have no means of finding out.

CRUDE.

The following are the current asking rates: June 18½@18¾c; July 13¾c; s. o. all year 12¾c; b. o. all year 13¾c.

SALES:

2,000 bbls, S. O. all year.....12¾c
7,000 bbls, June settlement.....13 c
12 car loads Parker's Landing.....85 80
6 car loads Parker's Landing.....5 25

REFINED.

The market was without animation. We did not learn of a single transaction. We quote as follows: June 26¼@26¾c; July, S. O, 26¾c; B. O., July, 26¾@26¾c; July and August 26¾c; August and September 27c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market dull; prices rather weak. Sales 600 country made on spot, delivered, at $1 75. We quote city made on spot, delivered, at $1 85. Following sales were made on Saturday: 1,000 city trade bbls, part on spot, part delivered, $1 90; 1,000 do (short haul) on spot, delivered at $1 85.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—The market continues dull but shows no change in value. Upper road spot oil is still quoted at $5 60 but buyers are not numerous at that figure. Lower road is still $5 25, with slight transactions. Oil City holders still demand $5 50, but the demand is not looked upon favorably by purchasers. Market closed quiet.

SALES:

200 bbls upper road, spot.....$5 60
1,000 bbls upper road, June.....5 57½
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless.....5 20
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless.....5 20
1,000 bbls lower road.....5 25
1,000 bbls lower road, R. O. June.....5 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, gravity.....5 45

OIL CITY, June 12.—Market quiet; nothing doing; ordinary on cars on lower creek held at $5 25; 47 gravity on cars, Oil City, held at $5 45.

NEW YORK, June 12, closing Saturday.—Petroleum —crude in bulk continues fair; sales at steady prices; 960 bbls sold on private terms; we quote 15½; refined—there is less trade, prices generally unchanged; crude, quoted at 25c; sales of 5,000 bbls on private terms and 1,000 bbls each June and July at 26½c; Philadelphia delivery—market quiet and steady; sales 5,000 bbls July at 26½c, and 1,000 bbls July and August each at 27c.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—Market firm; crude $5 80@5 90 per bbl refined 24@24½c per gallon.

TITUSVILLE, June 12.—Market very dull and nothing doing; $5 00 asked on the lower road.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 12.—Market quiet and dull at $5 15@5 20.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Market quiet; S. W. 26¼@26¾c; July 27¼c; August 27c; crude 15c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKERS LANDING, June 12.—Market dull and nothing doing; $5 25—5 30 bbl; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 12.—Market quiet but very firm; offering $5 10 holding for $5 20; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, June 12, 11.15 A. M.—Market dead; nothing doing. Crude $5 00 asked.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—Crude—Market firm at $5 80 @5 90 per bbl; refined 24@24½c per gallon.

OIL CITY, June 12.—Market very quiet and dull; on lower creek holding at $5 20; no buyers at this. Oil City holding at $5 40; no buyers at this figure.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Crude 15¼c; refined 26¼c; July, 26¾c; August and September, 26¾ @26¾c; market very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 5:30 P. M.—June, 26¼c asked; July, 26¾c asked; August and September, 26¾c. Crude 15½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
O. C. & A. V. R.		Citizens Oil Works	452
Parker & Frew	81	Brilliant Oil Works	81
J. Munhall	74	Brilliant Oil Works	74
H. McKelvy	100	Oil Tube Works	100
J. S. Barbour	100	Vesta Oil Works	100
Jas. Bushnell	100	Keystone Oil Works	100
Jas. Bushnell	240	Keystone Oil Works	240
Bates & G	308	Penn Oil Works	308
Bates & Young	306	Vesta Oil Works	306
Parker & Thompson	74	Cosmos Oil Works	74
Parker & Co	222	Penn Oil Works	222
Hukill & Co	222	Sterling Oil Works	222
J. W. Barbour	100	Fairview Oil Works	100
J. K. Barbour	160	Sterling Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens Oil Works	467	Brilliant Oil Works	154
Vesta Oil Works	306	Oil Tube Works	306
Keystone Refinery	240	Penn Oil Works	308
Cosmos Oil Works	232	Penn Oil Works	222
Sterling Oil Works	322	Fairview Oil Works	315
W. Hukill	222		
Total			3,260

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Atkins, Ely & Co, 100 bbls to Warne, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 203 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....303 bbls.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 12, 1871.

J. M Riter, 555 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co, 300 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 986 bbls oil to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J. A McKee & Son, 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 291 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co, 152 barrels refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 150 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 53 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart F & Co, 976 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 312 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

W M McKelvy & Co, 490 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 364 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....4,237

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 12, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were fourteen cars, seven of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were some small lots driven in from Armstrong, Washington and Butler counties, probably sixty head, making in all in the neighborhood of 430 on sale this morning.

The market opened up rather slow, and at seven o'clock it looked as if very few cattle would be sold; but shortly after the butchers commenced to arrive in numbers, and the mbriket was brisk till the close. Everything was sold by ten o'clock, and when the yards entirely deserted by eleven. The quality of the stock on sale was generally good. The prices obtained were low, and we have no hesitation in saying that the drovers did not make any money. While the strife between the "bulls" and the Exchange yard lasts the butchers will reap the benefit. They are buying cattle fully $10 per head cheaper than one month ago, and as the price of beef has not fallen any since that time they are undoubtedly the gainers. The very best butcher's cattle sold this morning for $6 25, the top of the market, and that, too, for prime fat steers. Fair fleshy steers, in good condition, sold from $5 50@5 75; common $5 25@5 50; thin roughs $5 00; stock steers from $4@4½, with but light demand. The following are the arrivals, also sales as made by the different drovers:

ARRIVALS.	CARS.
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
D. Keefer, from Chicago	3
S. Lowenstern, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	3
Neely & Bro., from Newark, O	3
Wentz & Smoot, from Mansfield, O	1
J. Shearer, from Londonville, O	1
P. M. Snyder, from Londonville, O	1
C. E. Trussell, from Youngstown, O	1
SHEEP.	
C. Thompson, from New Castle	1

Cattle Sales.

James Hunter sold on commission 8 head rough Armstrong county steers at prices from $5 25 to $5 50.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 44 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 25.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 22 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 50 to $5 75.

E. Lantz sold 29 head Chicago cattle at prices running from 5¾ to 6¼c.

Jacob Lobeman sold 23 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5¾ to 6¼c.

Samuel Trueman sold 87 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 to 6c.

S. Lowenstein sold 26 head Chicago cattle at prices from 4¾ to 5¾c.

P. Hartman sold 18 cattle from Chicago at prices from 5¾ to 6c.

J. & L. Shamberg sold 26 head Chicago prime cattle at prices from 4¾ to 5¾c.

Keefer & Byer sold 20 head Chicago prime cattle at prices from 5¾ to 6c.

Carr & McAllister sold 19 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5¾ to 6¼c.

James Hanlin sold 20 Washington county cattle at prices from 5¼@6c.

M. Krause sold 26 head medium Ohio cattle at prices from 5¼@5¾c. Also 16 head stockers averaging 875 lbs at 4½@5c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 32 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from 5¾@6¼c.

Jacob Neely sold 47 head Ohio cattle at prices from 6@6¾c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding over 900 head. The number on sale last week was 1,800, a falling off of 1,500. This falling off is so great that we consider an explanation necessary. A dealer bought yesterday some 400 or 500 of the very best which were in the yards, or at least on the road coming, and intended for sale here. The sheep were not put on sale, and consequently the butchers could not get a choice of good stock, and some of them left the yards without buying any. The prices were a little better than last week, and the market somewhat brisker. The indignation of the butchers on learning of the sale of sheep which was made yesterday was great, and some of them threatened to prosecute the parties concerned if placed in possession of the facts. The common practice of selling stock on the Lord's day is one that should be stopped, either by the butchers themselves who are conscientiously opposed to the practice, and to allow some to pursue it is simply to invite an unlawful prosecution of the day, or by individuals who have a choice of stock and a great many advantages over their more law-abiding neighbors. Good prime sheep averaging 80 to 85 lbs, 6@6¼c; common 5¾@6c; scallawag $1 25@1 50 per head. Lambs from $2@4 per head, according to condition and quality.

Sales.

J. C. McNeese sold 103 head sheep and lambs from Butler county—lambs sron $1 50@2 75 ₱ head, and from $2 @3@4 00 for sheep.

Adam Eckert sold 96 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2@4 for for lambs, and $5 ₱ head for sheep. (Average weight of sheep 100 lbs.)

A. Steakley sold 17 head sheep and lambs at prices from $2 @6 2 75.

C. Thompson sold 100 head Mercer county sheep at prices from $1 ₱ head to 5½ ₱ lb; also 17 lambs at $2 25 ₱ head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs retailing at present is very small, hardly enough on which to base quotations. Drovers say that the butchers decline paying for the best, and they cannot afford to buy and bring them here and sell for less, consequently very little fatting, but many be quoted from 5½@5¾c.

W. Huckenberger sold to G. Emerick & Co. 15 head prime hogs weighing 3,185 ℔ at 5½c ₱ ℔.

Fresh Cows.

There was on sale this morning 25 head of springers and fresh cows. The market was dull and slow, and most of the fresh cows left over unsold.

C. Trussell sold to Mr. Collins 4 head fresh cows at prices ranging from $40@57 50.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Total beeves 6,300, of which 2,900 were on sale to-day, viz.: 7 cars at Communipaw, 87 at One Hundredth street, and 160 at Weehawken; market ruled dull; prices 50c better making 25@50c advance for the week; stock selling at 10@12½c; extreme, 9@9½ and 12c, averaging about 12½c. Illinois 75; cut averaging 1lc; cost, 10@12c; 30 Kentucky 75; cut 11@12c; 25 Illinois 75; cost 10c.

Sheep—Receipts 24,700 for the week, and 4,200 to-day; market good at unchanged rates; most sheep are selling at 6@6½c. Western lots, 6@6¼c; extreme 7½@7¾c; a car Ohio sheep 86 pounds 9c; a car Indiana 93 pounds 9c, a lot Kentucky 93 pounds 10c.

Hogs—Receipts 28,000 for the week and 10,500 to-day. Market strong at 6c for dressed, and 4¼@4¾c for lige.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Beef cattle dull this week and prices unchanged; sales 1,900 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7@7½; fair to good 6@6½c; common, 5@5½c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 8,000 at 4½@5½c. Hogs dull and rather lower; sales 2,000 at $5 50@6 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 12.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra $1 @; No. 1 $1 46. Corn firm at 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Potatoes 90c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The *Fincastle* (W. Va.) *News* says: During the past week the wool market in Brooke county has been quite stirring. Last Saturday was a lively day in Wellsburg. From early morn until evening our streets presented an animated appearance—they being crowded with wagons loaded with wool. Over one hundred thousand pounds were brought to town during the past week; some from Washington county, Pennsylvania, Hancock county, but principally from Brooke. Prices being considered good, farmers took advantage and sold rather than hold on in expectation of getting more. This we consider wise. Wool no doubt has reached the highest figures. There cannot be much left unsold in Brooke county. Prices range from 50c to 56c. Indeed, we heard of some extra clips having fro tight 60c, which is a high figure for this market. Farmers in this region have done remarkably well this season with their wool, having realized a good price. Money should be more plentiful, and we hope the farmers will scatter it in place of hoarding. There could not have been less than $50,000 paid out in this county during the past week for wool.

The wool trade in the city during the past week has been quite active, the ruling prices being about the same as those mentioned above. We heard of one choice clip, however, selling for 62½c ₱ ℔.—*Wheeling Register.*

The Noble county (O.) *Republican* says: Wool buyers all over the country are paying 59c for first class wool.

NEW YORK.

June 10.—The market on the whole has been rather quiet since our last—caused more by the limited supply, however, than for lack of demand, and prices generally are a trifle firmer. There have been a few small parcels of new clip fleece received, which were taken quickly at 55c for good Michigan. The excitement in the West continues, and manufacturers take all available parcels, at steadily advancing prices. It is estimated that more than half the new clip has been disposed of, and that by the middle of July crop will be about 20 per cent. less than that of last year; this has caused increased firmness on the part of holders, and it is generally conceded that very full prices will prevail during the coming season. Texas and California wool has been taken freely, and the parties realized are very satisfactory to sellers. Pulled wool continues in request at full quoted rates. The market for foreign has been less active, as holders have generally marked their assortments somewhat, which buyers are not prepared to meet to any extent. The supply, however, is moderate, and the market is very firm at the quoted rates; we quote Cape 40c. The sales are 6,000 ℔s unwashed Texas, 30@32c; 25,000 ℔s pulled Michigan, 50@55c; 15,000 ℔s extra pulled, 48@50c; 18,000 ℔s Texas, 26@27c; 60,000 ℔s spring clip California, 34@40c; 15,000 ℔s fall clip do, 30@32c; 6,000 ℔s lambs, 26c; 3,000 ℔s unwashed delaine, 47½c; 5,000 ℔s Georgia, 46c; 20,000 ℔s scoured, 75@80c; 6,000 ℔s unwashed Missouri, 41@42c; 4,000 ℔s tubbed, 60c; 2,500 ℔s coarse pulled, 44c; 10,000 ℔s Cape, 40c; 20,000 ℔s Mestizo pulled, 67c; 10,000 ℔s Ohio fleece, 55c; 20,000 ℔s pulled, 10,000 ℔s Georgia, 5,000 ℔s Lake, 4,000 ℔s secured, 22,000 ℔s unwashed Mestiza and 18,000 ℔s pulled do, on private terms.

One of the evils of the late European war is the great advance in the price of wool and woolen fabrics. The most marked change is in low priced wools, from which blankets and clothing have been made, and which have been in great demand. Being used necessarily by both armies that there is almost a "wool famine" in Europe in these articles. For example, in the lo ts of one of our largest houses, where usually may be found hundreds of tons of wool, was a few days since reduced to a single bale. The effect of this is seen especially in the rapid advance of the price of carpets, which are made from these coarse wools. The price has advanced 25 per cent in England three times during the past few weeks, and a further advance is looked for. Our own manufacturers have also found it necessary to advance their prices in self-protection, and, it is said, there can be no decline until the next "clip," a year hence.—*Price Current.*

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 10.—There has been a little more inquiry for Scotch pig iron this week, and prices generally are without improvement, the market closing weak at quoted rates. The sales are 300 tons Glengarnock at $20 50@21 00; 200 tons Garsherrie at $21; 500 tons Eglinton, part to arrive, supposed to be at $20. The demand for American has been rather moderate; but, with a light stock, prices are supported. We quote No 1 at $24@25; No 2 do, $23@24; No 3 do, $22@23; Forge, $21@22. Sales of 200 tons of Shirvan for June, and 300@350 for July; this afternoon firmer at $21 50.

Coal—The Pittsburgh demand closed 10@15c higher at 22½c for June, and 20@22½c for July; this afternoon firmer at 23c.

Coke—Quiet and unchanged; closed 5@10c higher at 22½c for June, and 20@22½c for July; this afternoon firmer at 23c.

COPPER—Quiet and steady.

EXPORTS—2 weaker at 31c.

LEAD—No 2 dull at 6c.

SPELTER—6½c.

TIN PLATES—Moss pork $15 cash, and $14 87 for bull. Lard 10@10½c cash. Dry salted shoulders 8½c; short ribs 12c.

HIDES—Fairly active at $3 50@6 00. Receipts of hogs 5,000; shipments 5,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton active and advanced; middling, gulf and stock, 19½c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 2,000; exports, 1,000 bales. Flour—Receipts, 14,000 bbls; sales, 8,000 bbls; common to fair extra, $5 15@5 65; good to choice, $5 70@6 00; white western extra, $6 90@7 25. Ohio extra, $5 70@6 00; choice, $6 05@6 50. Southern dull; —Brandywine $4 15. Whisky 94@95c. Wheat dull and heavy; No 2 spring, 1 car, $1 25; No 3 do, $1 20; No 2 red winter, 1 car, $1 30; No 1 white western, 1 car, $1 35; No 2 do, $1 32; No 1 white Canada, 1 car, $1 40. Rye dull at 80c. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn opened dull but closed firmer; sales 60,000 bush new at 56@56½c; old, 57@57½c; No 2 mixed western, 1 car, 57½c; white western, 1 car, 58c; No 2 do, 1 car, 58c

THE VERY LATEST.

GREELEY.

Public Reception in New York.

Address of Mr. Greeley—His Political Aspirations—Principal Incidents in His Journey South—Existing State of Affairs Compared with that of Ten Years Ago—What he Thinks of the "New Departure" Dodge.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The public reception to Horace Greeley by the Union Republican General Committee of this city, of which he is Chairman, on the occasion of his return from Texas, occurred this evening in Union Square in one of the rooms of the Lincoln Club. Having been formally welcomed and introduced to the large audience by Enoch L. Fancher, Mr. Greeley proceeded at once to compare the existing state of affairs with that of ten years ago, before the war, declaring that the rebellion and its sacrifice of half a million of the best and bravest lives of the country might all have been spared had the North and South only understood each other, and free speech and a fair interchange of opinion prevailed throughout the entire country. Two months ago he was first invited to go to Texas to deliver agricultural address, and though at first he determined to decline, yielded by advice of his friends, who told him they thought he could do the whole country good by going down to Texas. Now, said Mr. Greeley, I hear it said that I went to Texas with too much parade and circumstance; that there was too much passing of speeches from platforms of cars and from balconies of hotels, and I fully concurred in that criticism, but invitations came from all quarters and I felt it my duty to speak words of conciliation. I responded when I could and for the rest kept silence. Mr. Greeley said it was also urged by journals that his name is too often mentioned as a candidate for office, and he fully concurred in that suggestion, but he was in a certain sense a public man, identified with party contests and party principles. He had often reproved and rebuked other men than himself because they would not accept offices and left second rate men to fill them. During the last twenty years, Mr. Greeley said he had been a candidate for office four times, twice for Congress, once for the Constitutional Convention and once on the State ticket, but never had he sought the nomination and rarely was he consulted in regard to it. I am not at all grateful, said he, to the Republican party for these nominations. I accepted them as I would any other duty, but for the support I am grateful. But the past is past, and let the dead bury the dead. I am perfectly willing to pass receipts with the Republican party, could not help being a Republican. For the future I need no office, desire no office, and though I shall not decline a nomination which has not been given me, I shall seek no office. I am, however, willing to do my duty. I have work enough, for which I am reasonably paid, and the more quiet and peaceful my remaining days shall be, the better I shall be satisfied. With these remarks Mr. Greeley left the subject of his future and proceeded to review at length the principal incidents in his journey South; his impression of Southern politics and society, and expressed his gratification at views of liberal and generous treatment to the conquered States.

He spoke in severe terms of the Ku-Klux, which he said the Government ought to extirpate at once and for ever, and in the course of a sarcastic condemnation of the thieving carpet-baggers, who he said were a curse to the South and a disgrace to the North from whence they came. Carpet-baggers who plunder and prey upon negroes and poor whites, he said were the greatest existing obstacle to Republican ascendancy in the South, and so he denounced them. Alluding in his speech at Vicksburg, Mr. Greeley said he did not say he trusted the time would come when we of the North would honor Lee and Stonewall Jackson, as we honor Grant and Sherman, but that he hoped the time would come when all Americans North and South will feel just pride in the military character and achievements of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, just as we of the North now take pride in the character and achievements of Generals Grant, Sherman and Thomas, possibly added Mr. Greely, this is too strong for some of you, but it is so.

Concerning the new departure Mr. Greely said though it was fully justified, the Democrats had done well to depart from the foolish old business of running their heads against a stonewall. It had always been the rule of his life never to conjure a had motive for a good action. Democrats were where they had better not be, and they had better depart, and he was glad of the new departure and glad to see that the Democrats had a new political religion, and hereafter would carry an ax under their coats instead of on their shoulder when they were out chopping on Sundays. It would be better yet to leave it in the woodshed and go out and treat the black man as a brother, and he believed the Democrats, at least the better part of the Democrats, meant to do this and make Democracy something more than skin deep. He would not, however, make too much of the new departure. He did not understand it to mean that the whole of the party warfare against the rights of man, nor made any promise not to renew it; but if the Democrats admit that the Republican amendments to the Constitution are finally and irrevocably ratified, and must be got out, if at all, in the same way that they were got in, by a majority in Congress, and a vote of three-fourths of all the States, we shall feel safe and that we have gained a basis for secure under guarantees of the Feneral Constitution; for, said Mr. Greeley, reminding the people at the polls in this city twenty-five years ago, and later, twelve years ago, when I could not induce a Democrat to accept a ballot in favor of equal rights, I believe in human progress; I believe men are wiser and better to-day than they were a dozen years ago; I am weary of this sterile strife concerning the fundamental principles of our constitution; I am weary of teaching Democrats the A B C of Democracy, and rejoice that they have taken the new departure. But will it not put the Republican party immediately out of power is asked. Burke says confidence is a plant of slow growth; it will take some time for the people to have much faith in the new creed of the Democrats; it will take sometime for them to get their own heads into it. Ultimately I believe it will strengthen Democracy, but I am willing to go out of power now and live in the minority for ever if necessary, for the downfall and overthrow of American slavery is the grandest work of any generation, and a more prosperous and free